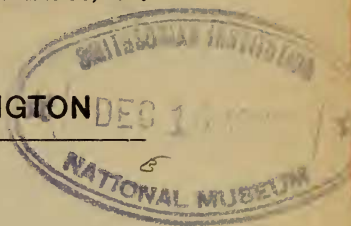


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTONNEW RACE OF *CHUBBIA JAMESONI* FROM
COLOMBIA.BY ROBERT T. MOORE,
California Institute of Technology.

In his "Distribution of Bird Life in Ecuador," p. 200, Dr. Chapman called attention to differences in length of bills of specimens of *Gallinago jamesoni* (Bonaparte) from Ecuador and Colombia. A series of twelve specimens, taken in various parts of Ecuador on the author's expeditions of 1927 and 1929, not only confirms Dr. Chapman's analysis, but also indicates a much greater and unusual disparity, which makes it desirable to separate the two forms. The Colombian race is described below and dedicated to Dr. Chapman, which gives the author opportunity to express his profound respect for the exhaustive and comprehensive work, accomplished in the Colombian-Ecuadorian region by America's distinguished ornithologist.

My acknowledgments are made to the American Museum of Natural History for the loan of their specimens from Colombia and Ecuador.

***Chubbia jamesoni chapmani*, subsp. nov.**

CHAPMAN'S SNIPE.

Type.—Female adult in worn plumage; number 111338, collection of American Museum of Natural History; Santa Isabel, Quindio Andes, Colombia; September 14, 1911; altitude 12,700 feet; collected by Allen and Miller.

Subspecific characters.—Nearest to *Xylocota jamesoni* Bonaparte, but size, particularly bill, decidedly larger; coloration of anterior parts, including forehead, sides of face, throat and jugulum slightly grayer, when specimens of the same month are compared; legs and toes heavier and larger.

Range.—Paramo Zone of the Central Andes of Colombia.

AVERAGE MEASUREMENTS OF *Chubbia jamesoni chapmani* AND
Chubbia jamesoni jamesoni.

FEMALES	WING.	EXPOSED CULMEN.	MIDDLETOE MINUS CLAW. ¹
3 ads. Santa Isabel, Colombia,			
<i>Chapmani</i>	155.7	93.3 (90.8-95.3)	37.2
10 ads. Ecuador, <i>jamesoni</i>	149.4	80.7 (78.5-84.0)	35.5

Remarks.—The type locality of *Xylocota jamesoni* Bonaparte is given as the "High Andes of Quito, Ecuador." Like many of the early high mountain species, it probably came from the Paramo on Mt. Pichincha above Quito, since this species, as well as *Capella nobilis*, has been a favored table-bird of the connoisseurs of Quito for many decades. Of the ten females and nine males from Ecuador, which the author has examined, four are from Mt. Pichincha and the rest from the high mountains of central and southern Ecuador. They vary very little in measurements or coloration. The measurements of both sexes confirm those given by Dr. Chapman, revealing a still greater variation in length of bill between the Colombian and Ecuadorian forms of the females, and somewhat less for the males. The longest bill of the Ecuadorian birds measures only 84.0 mm., whereas the shortest bill of the Colombian females measures 90.8 mm.! Dr. Chapman's measurements were based on a larger number of Colombian specimens, but on a much smaller total of Ecuadorian ones.

The disparity in the bills is not only an absolute difference but a relative one, for whereas wings and middle toes of Colombian birds are only about five per cent larger, bills of Colombian females are fifteen per cent longer. But a greater difference would be revealed in the measurement of the wings, were it not for the fact that the Colombian birds, all taken in September, have the tips of the remiges badly worn, whereas the great majority of Ecuadorian birds are in fresh unworn plumage.

1. Measured from the anterior end of the metatarsal bone.